

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE. POST.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## RULE HERE THE THEME

Hawaii Receiving Attention of  
U. S. Congress.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Governor With Much Power—List  
of Officers—The Suffrage—Tariff.  
Shipping—Labor—In Message.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Hawaii as a territory under a comprehensive system of laws is the aim of bills now before the committees of both houses of Congress. President McKinley today sent the report of the Hawaiian Commission and the measures drafted by that body to Congress.

That there will be a lively battle over Hawaiian legislation was foreshadowed today. Senator Vest's resolution declaring that the United States cannot annex territory other than with a view to ultimate statehood was tantamount to a declaration that party lines cannot be drawn in the battle in support of the policy of President McKinley. There are Republican members of the Senate who will oppose making Hawaii a territory, as they are opposed to an island state.

Another feature of the complications was the introduction of a bill in the House by Payne of New York provid-

ing for the extension of the customs and navigation laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands. It is understood that this action was taken in view of the fact that the fight over the general Hawaiian territorial bill may be prolonged, and with the idea of securing at once to the American merchant marine all the advantages of trade between the Pacific coast and the Islands. This is not the only separate measure which is probable.

Sensor Perkins is determined that very speedily legislation shall be had looking to the extension of the American contract labor and exclusion laws over the Islands, and may at once introduce bills which will put these statutes in operation in Hawaii without reference to the passage of the general government bill. Senator Perkins said today that, since annexation was accomplished, it was important that every advantage should be obtained by Americans, and that Congress will be asked to pass such bills as are necessary immediately. Irrespective of the fight which will be made on the bill reported by the Commission, and which it is expected will be brought in from the committees in both branches of Congress within a week.

### COMMISSION REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The first portion of the Hawaiian Commission's report, which was sent to Congress today, is mainly descriptive of the Hawaiian Islands, the inhabitants, the existing institutions, the public domain, production, climate, harbors and shipping facilities, and various conditions of general interest. The remaining portion is mainly devoted to a discussion of the legislation proposed by the Commission, giving in the appendix the various reports of sub-committees and copies of the bills suggested.

Three bills are formulated for the consideration of Congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions. Of the main bill the Commissioners express the opinion that it will prove to be "such a measure for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as will best promote the interests of their people at the same time that it promotes the interests and maintains the sovereignty of the people of the United States."

It provides for the creation of the Islands into a territory of the United States, to be styled the Territory of Hawaii. The bill contains provisions for the government of the territory, giving it executive, legislative and judicial officers. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, a United States District Judge, a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal revenue district and a customs district are created. The offices of President, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Instruction, Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, Surveyor-General and Marshal are abol-

ished. The officers of the territory under the new regime are an Attorney-General, with similar powers and duties as now possessed by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a Treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present Minister of Finance; and also those of the Minister of the Interior; a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor and a Deputy Auditor, a Surveyor-General, and a chief Sheriff to succeed to the duties of Marshal of the Republic, all to be appointed by the Governor.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is Section 4, defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent and all persons descending from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a Legislature, to consist of two houses—a Senate, to consist of fifteen members, as at present, and a House of Representatives, consisting of thirty members, double the membership of the House under the Hawaiian Republic. The members are to be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The Supreme Court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in case of contest.

There is also a provision that no persons who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The sessions of the Legislature are limited to sixty days in duration and each member is allowed \$400 as salary and 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses.

A Senator is required to be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, to have resided in the territory three years, and to be the owner in his own right of \$2000 worth of property, or to have during the preceding year received \$1000 income. Representa-

tatives must be twenty-five years old, male citizens must have lived three years in Hawaii, and must own property or have an income of \$250 a year. Voters for Representatives are required to be male citizens, twenty-one years old, and of one year's residence in the territory; to have registered, to have paid all taxes due the Government and to be able to "understand, speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language."

To be qualified to vote for Senators a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required of voters for Representatives, and in addition own in his own right, real property worth \$1000, upon which valuation legal taxes shall have been paid for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, or shall have actually received a money income of not less than \$800 during the previous year.

The bill also provides for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress by the voters in the Legislature, this Delegate to possess the same powers and privileges now accorded to other Delegates in Congress.

The Governor is to appoint a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Circuit Court, the members of the Board of Health, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, Boards of Registration, Inspectors of Election and other public boards that may be created by law and all officers whose salaries exceed \$2000 per annum.

Other provisions of the bill are as follows: The Governor is to possess the veto power, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature. Foreign goods and articles imported into the Islands after July 1, 1898, are, if afterward brought into the United States, to pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country. The existing laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States or this act, continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the Legislature of Hawaii or by Congress.

The laws of Hawaii relating to public or private lands continue in force until changed by Congress, but no leases of agricultural lands are to be granted, sold or renewed for a longer term than five years unless Congress shall so direct.

The laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture and forestry are continued in force, except as they may be modified by Congress or the Legislature, and the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the duties of examining the laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture, forestry, public lands and public roads, and reporting thereon to the President.

The bill also provides that the constitution and laws locally applicable shall have the same force and effect in

(Continued on Page 2)

## OUT OF SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises Held at  
the High School

### CLASS OF SEVEN MEMBERS

Essays and Music—Diplomas Presented—Remarks By a  
Cabinet Officer.

Commencement exercises were held in the Honolulu High school last evening. There were three "sweet girl graduates," and four young men, all of whom acquitted themselves with credit to their instructors, showing a careful training both in thought and expression. A large audience gathered, most of whom were friends of the graduates. The wall back of the stage was draped in Hawaiian and American flags, making a pleasing background for the palm and fern leaf decorations at the front. Seated on the stage were Attorney-General Smith, Inspector-General of Schools Townsend, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Professor Scott and the members of the graduating class.

The program began with prayer by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, after which a song by the High school was given. Miss Ivy Girvin then read an essay treating of the Philippine Islands. Miss Girvin began with the discovery of the islands and gave an historical account of their colonization and slow development up to the present. The essay was an instructive one, well written and delivered in a pleasing manner.

A mandolin and guitar selection left a good impression with the audience. Mr. G. F. Wright chose for the subject of his essay, "The Nicaragua Canal," and handled the question with skill. Mr. Wright pointed out in a forcible way the benefits which would accrue to the Pacific states if the canal were built.

The High school gave three choruses during the evening, the students singing under the direction of Professor Yarnley. Miss Rice gave a carefully prepared essay on "The Indigenous Flowers of Hawaii," an essay full of blossoms and trees, green fields and gayly plumaged birds, and long, musical Hawaiian words, an essay showing familiarity with and love for the beautiful in Nature.

Mr. Charles Elston sang one of De Koven's songs "Past and Future." Mr. Elston has a well trained tenor voice and so pleased his hearers that an encore was demanded.

Robert D. King gave an historical account of the "Constitution of Hawaii," mentioning the events which led up to the adoption of the present Constitution and closely analyzing that instrument.

Minister Cooper was unable to attend the exercises but at the last moment Mr. Smith consented to be present and speak to the graduates. Words of advice coming from a man of large experience, from a man whose lot it has been to fill high places in life, were of great worth to the students. The closest attention was given him.

Professor Scott spoke to the students on "Habits," saying many things which they will recall in the after years and recognize as words of wisdom. The presentation of the diplomas was interesting and the amusing remarks of the principal, as each happy graduate stepped forward, caused much laughter and drove away that sadness which so often attends the parting of students and teachers.

### Pilot Chart.

The pilot chart for December gives the following forecast of weather:

During this month the northern part of the North Pacific ocean will be subject to fierce gales. These will probably be found due principally to either of two classes of barometric depressions, one class originating in the west, moving to the eastward over the Japan sea and across the island of Hokkaido, and the other class forming to the south of the 20th parallel and moving northward, and tending to approach the average storm track for December.

The region of greatest frequency and intensity of these gales will probably lie north of the 35th parallel and reach across the entire ocean; but between Japan and longitude 160 degrees E. it will extend as far southward as latitude 30 degrees N.

In the vicinity of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands frequent squalls may be expected.

### In the Quicksands.

Senator Henry Waterhouse has just had a thrilling experience in the quicksands of Niu. He was driving in that district with a Portuguese servant. The Senator took his team too far makal and the horses went down in the sand till only their heads and shoulders

were in sight. The rig sank till only half wheels were in view. By his usual coolness the Senator managed after much toil to get his rig, the horses, the frightened Portuguese boy and himself out of the dangerous place. The Senator is now in favor of having danger signals displayed at quicksand pits.

### LUMBER ADVANCES.

TACOMA (Wash.), December 11.—The price of fir lumber has been advanced \$1 per thousand feet by several of the largest Puget Sound mills, including the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company here. This increases the price of common lumber from \$8 to \$9. Mr. Griggs, president of the company named, says the advance is not due to any combination among the mills, but rather to the general upward movement in expenses, including the cost of logs. The market is firm at the present rates and the foreign demand continues brisk.

### T TO C. & C.

Sugar and Rice Advances Received By Factors.

December 14, 1898.  
Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Honolulu, H. I.

### SUGAR MARKETS.

Dear Sirs:—CENTRIFUGALS.—In the interval the market has shown less firmness and today it is reported decidedly weak. The nominal quotation is still 4 7-16 cts. without offerings. If offerings were forced upon the market there would be a decline.

BEETS have declined to 9s 6 1/2 d per cwt. The reason stated in our telegram is that it is owing probably to Licht's report that Europe's crop will be similar to last year.

REFINED has declined to 4.84.

### RICE.

HAWAIIAN.—The small quantity received has enabled importers to obtain the fancy price of 5 1/2 cts, but a large amount would not bring that figure.

LOUISIANA is daily arriving, and the price is 5 to 5 1/2 cts, according to grades.

JAPAN.—The new crop is a very large one and importers are offering spot at 5 1/2 cts, with buyers for daily wants and new crop is offered to arrive at 4.95, with no buyers, as jobbers expect to soon buy as low as 4.75, duty paid.

Yours faithfully,  
WELCH & CO.

### MORGAN DEFENDS.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Today's session of the Senate was largely consumed in discussing the Nicaragua canal bill. Turpie made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Canal Company and bankrupt. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holiday recess. Morgan defended the bill.

### ADMIRAL DEWEY.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A Cable to the Sun from Manila says: The correspondent of the Sun is in a position to say that for physical reasons Admiral Dewey ought to go home. It would be inexact to say that he is a sick man, but to those who have seen him frequently during his hard campaign here since May last, it is evident that the long strain is beginning to tell on him.

### REGULARS FOR PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The Fourth and Seventeenth Infantry, two of the regiments designated by the Secretary of War to relieve the volunteer regiments in the Philippines, will sail from New York for Manila via the Suez canal about January 5th, and the other regiments assigned to the Philippines—the Third, Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-second—will sail from San Francisco about the same time. This will mean that the volunteers, among the first of whom to return to this country will be the First California, will not reach San Francisco until about the last of April.

### IN MANILA.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—It is stated in high official circles here that the report that the situation at Manila is grave is without foundation. The cablegram received from Admiral Dewey yesterday, on the contrary, said that the outlook was more peaceful.

### MEN FOR DEWEY.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The cruiser Buffalo left her anchorage off Tompkinsville about noon today and sailed for Manila by way of Suez. She had on board about 700 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, who are to replace those whose terms have expired. She also takes ammunition and various supplies for Admiral Dewey's ships.

### SIGNING OF TREATY.

PARIS, December 10.—The war between Spain and the United States formally came to an end at 8:45 o'clock tonight, when, in solemn silence, the treaty of peace was signed by the Commissioners of Spain and America.

The signing of the treaty would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the Foreign Office was impressive in itself, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene.

## HAD A FEW TINS

Nine and a Half Pounds of the  
Tabu Drug.

### TAKEN AT PISTOL POINT

A New Plan Frustrated—Rush of  
Five Men on a Customs Guard.  
Four Escaped.

Five men off the Australia tried to stand up the Customs' guard at Oceanic wharf last night with the result that one of them is at the station house with a dead-end case of smuggling opium against him.

It was shortly after the watch changed at 6 o'clock that R. M. Macaulay, Customs inspector, assigned Guard Vivachaves to the main gate leading out on Allen street. Vivachaves had reported being offered a bribe by one of the Australia's crew during the afternoon and Macaulay placed himself in hiding close by and awaited the coming of the men, who usually go out in gangs after supper.

Five men came along about 7 o'clock and made a rush for the gate. The first clinched with Vivachaves but by that time Inspector Macaulay was coming up on a dead run for the crowd and the gleaming barrel of his revolver under the rays of the electric light—aimed directly at the men—made them halt in their desperate attempt. Vivachaves had blocked the narrow gate alongside the big entrance, which was tightly locked and had the struggling man in close embrace. Seeing their scheme had failed, the four men who were free, turned to their heels and back to the Australia's gang plank. Dodging among the piles of freight with which the Oceanic dock is now encumbered, Inspector Macaulay found it useless to further pursue them and hastened back where the big sailor had Guard Vivachaves, who is a rather slight young fellow, nearly exhausted. The smuggler gave in upon Macaulay's approach and was taken to the Port Surveyor's office and searched. Nineteen half-pound tins of prime Hongkong opium were found secreted in side his shirt and various pockets of his clothing.

Taken to the station house he gave his name as Hansen, a Swede, for many years past donkey man on the Australia. He had in his possession \$175, of which \$130 was in Hawaiian currency and the remainder in United States gold. He claimed that two of the crowd with him had gone through the gate when he was stopped.

This clever capture redounds not only to the credit of the brave guardian and inspector who secured the man and the stuff, but to Port Surveyor Stratemyer, whose system of patrol makes it nearly impossible to land opium in this harbor.

Further arrests may follow as it is suspected there are several of the crew implicated in this affair. Macaulay and the guards, after the whole of the raiding party had disappeared, made a careful search of the wharf and succeeded in finding ten tins of opium that had been dropped by the men who ran away.

### ISLAND COFFEE.

Market at San Francisco Said to Be Better.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.

### HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

The market is much better for Hawaiians, although still very weak for other varieties. The stocks here are small and made up of coffees not particularly desirable, our own stocks are exhausted and shipments are recommended with assurance that slightly coffees will sell well.

### We note following sales:

125 bags fancy washed ..... 17 @ 17 1/2 c  
150 bags prime washed ..... 16 @ 16 1/2 c  
200 bags good washed ..... 15 @ 15 1/2 c  
275 bags current quality ..... 14 @ 14 c  
43 bags current quality unwashed ..... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2 c

793 bags.

Stock on hand December 8th, 950 bags.

### OTIS, McALLISTER & CO.

### LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire, and since the resignation of Gladstone, the official leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, has addressed a letter to John Morley, Liberal member for Montroseburgh, announcing his resignation of the leadership.

He says: "The Liberal party, rent by sectional disputes and personal interests is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or advantage to the country."

Morley in his reply expresses sympathy with Sir William Vernon Harcourt and says he is not surprised at the latter's decision.